FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist

WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

SEPTEMBER 26, 1914

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Drawn by
Marietta M. Andrews

"Born to nurse
And to soothe and to solace, to help and to heal
The sick world that leans on her."

Vol. II SEPTEMBER 26, 1914. No. 39

The Suffragist

Weekly Organ of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

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Notes of the Week

Situation in Congress

THERE has been no consideration of Suffrage in either House of Congress during the past week, and there has been no meeting of the Rules Committee before which the resolution allotting time for the consideration of the Suffrage Amendment is still pending. The main business of the Senate has been the River and Harbor Appropriation measure, the debate on the Expenses of Senatorial candidates, the Amendment of the Federal Reserve Act, and the measure dealing with Coal Land in Alaska. The House has been occupied principally with Banking and Currency legislation.

The extended discussion of the River and Harbor Appropriation Bill has impressed upon all women who are following national legislation, the importance of having some share in the deliberations of Congress. The River and Harbor Appropriation Bill proposes what Senator LaFollette calls "one of the most colossal and appalling raids on the nation's money chest ever perpetrated." This "$93,000,000 pork barrel," as it is called, has already passed the House. The expenditure authorized by this proposed law is almost equal to the $100,000,000 which the President asked Congress to provide through a special war tax. It was immediately pointed out that if all "the pork" in the River and Harbor Appropriations Bill were stricken out, there would be no necessity of levying such a heavy war tax upon the country. Women will be called upon to pay, together with men, not only the war tax but also the $93,000,000 River and Harbor Appropriation, a large part of which, it is admitted, will be poured in a golden stream into remote dry creeks of no possible value to the general public.

Petitions to Congress

PETITIONS calling for a Suffrage Amendment to the National Constitution continue to pour in upon Congress. During the last week Representative Lieb, of Indiana, presented such petitions on September 16th from various of his constituents, and on September 19, Representative Gerry, of Rhode Island, presented similar petitions from the Women's Political Union and others of Providence, R. I.

Illinois Women and County Commissioners

WOMAN suffrage gained another victory on September 21st, when Judge Owens in the Illinois County Court ruled that the newly enfranchised voters were entitled to vote for County Commissioners. Their right to do so had been vigorously opposed.

The Campaign States

Ohio

ENCOURAGING reports continue to come from the Ohio campaign, Mrs. Robert LaFollette stated at Congressional Union Headquarters this week that she considered the sentiment in Ohio much more friendly to suffrage than it had been during the last compaign. Mrs. LaFollette, who has just returned from an extended speaking trip through the state, said that the political situation in particular was more favorable for success this year than on the former occasion. Only money and workers are needed, she felt, to make success certain.

Miss Mary Grey Peck, former Headquarters Secretary of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, has undertaken the press work for the Ohio campaign, and is preparing all headquarters' material for the use of "Everywoman," the official paper of the Ohio suffragists. Ohio also has a publicity man, Mr. H. B. Boynton, who conducts his department from the Cleveland Suffrage Headquarters.

Nevada

Nevada is receiving an immense amount of help from outside the state, and the money and energy spent in that campaign ought certainly to result in victory. Miss Margaret Foley, who arrived in Nevada on September 1st, has held a meeting every night since her arrival, and at every meeting has commanded the attention of large crowds who quickly gather when her mighty voice peals forth in the open air. The southern part of the state is being covered by Mrs. Laura Gregg Cannon, an experienced campaigner from California. She declares that everywhere she goes the majority of people are favorable to suffrage. Two Connecticut women, Mrs. Jackson and Mrs. Bulkley, who have been spending the summer in their camp in New Mexico, stopped in Nevada on their way home and have spent the last week driving through Storey and Douglas Counties. They do not hold any large meetings, but devote themselves to personal work, bringing the suffrage question directly to the men and women in the country districts through which they travel.

Montana

In Montana a suffrage procession was held at Helena on September 18 and special trains were run from all nearby towns for the occasion. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw delivered the address of the evening and Judge Cheadle of Lewiston introduced the speaker. Montana is now thoroughly organized and has a large number of organizers and speakers at work under the direction of Miss Jeanette Rankin, the State chairman. Montana workers feel confident of success in spite of the great blow they have suffered through the closing of the bank where the campaign funds were deposited.

The other states where the suffrage amendment will be voted on this November—Missouri, Nebraska and North and South Dakota—send r ports of ever-increasing activity as the campai approaches the end. Speakers of national pron nence are giving their services to each of the states during the last weeks before election da

Distinguished Visitors

MISS ANNIE KENNEY, a member of t Executive Committee of the Woman's S cial and Political Union of England, is this country at the present time, and is planni an extended lecture trip through the midc west. She will speak on the suffrage moveme in England, dealing particularly with the milita section. Annie Kenney has had a most int esting career. She started work when only t years old in a Lancashire cotton mill, as a lit half timer, and remained in that work until few years ago, when she became an organiz for the Woman's Social and Political Union. S has been many times imprisoned in connecti with militant demonstrations, and has go through a number of hunger and thirst strik She is counted one of the most appealing suffra speakers in England. Her first speech in Ame ica was at the Congressional Union Gard Party at the Newport Conference the last August.

Madam Rosika Schwimmer, of Hungary, also planning to spend some months in t United States in suffrage lecture work. Mada Schwimmer is a member of the Board of the I ternational Woman Suffrage Alliance. She h been for years the editor of the Hungarian St frage paper and has lectured in behalf of suffra in nearly every country in Europe. Followi her visit in Washington last week, she began two week's speaking campaign in Ohio, whe she will work in the German speaking neighbc hoods. It is expected that she will go fro there to some of the other campaign States.

Women in War-time

A LETTER from a Congressional Union mer ber, Mrs. Neville Monroe Hopkins, who now in Paris, gives an interesting glimp of the situation in that city. She writes:

"During the first days everything stopp in Paris. There were no trams, busses, taxis, carriages. The stores and cafes were all clos and the streets deserted except for mobs th smashed up everything German. We saw the smash a German milk shop opposite us, and was the most frightful sight. Things ha quieted down again, and the taxis are out ar the large shops open. * * The French peop have been wonderful. We speak of the excit bility of the French, but after the first terrib days they have been absolutely calm.

"There are women in the sub-ways takir tickets. The women are keeping the shops ope selling papers, pushing milk carts, and even hel ing in the police courts, doing all the work procuring permits to stay in Paris or leave We have seen regiment after regiment leave f the front and not once have seen a woman gi way. The Red Cross has been overrun wi women offering to go to the front. Even o children are on the list for Paris duty, even litt Frances is making bandages.

"Men can never bring up the war argume to me again after these weeks in Paris."

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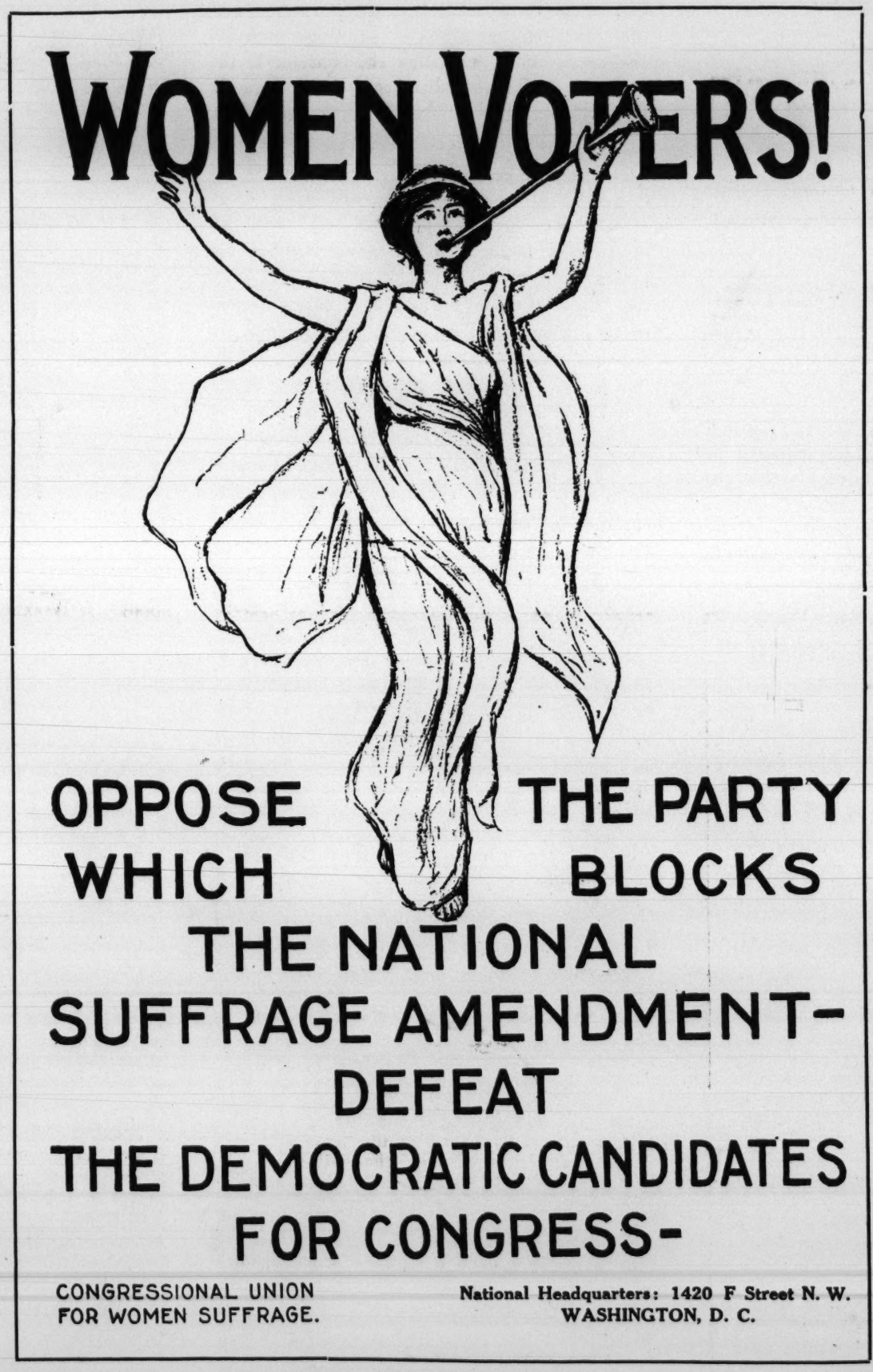
ELECTION PLANS

THE national headquarters of the Union at Washington have been busily occupied during the past week with the preparation and hipping of literature to the nine suffrage states here the election campaigns are in progress. Two large posters have been prepared, a reduction of one of which is given on this page, which will be displayed in all the grocery stores and hop windows from Seattle to Phoenix. A slide as also been prepared for the moving picture heatres calling upon the women voters to defeat he Democratic candidates or Congress. Hundreds of housands of hand bills have een printed. One gives the ecord of the Democratic arty in Congress on the uffrage question, one tells of he benefits which would accrue to the enfranchised omen themselves from the assage of the Federal mendment, one is an apeal from the disfranchised omen to the enfranchised omen for help in the strugle for political freedom, one ells about the Congressional Union for Women Suffrage, nd another gives an outline f the political policy of the Union and the reasons which ake it necessary. There is lso an open letter from the Congressional Union to the Democratic candidates in the uffrage states whose defeat he Union is attempting. In ddition to the many thouands of hand bills and posters a large supply of more etailed leaflets have been ublished, giving at greater ength the record of the Democratic Party on Suffrage, and the value to the oting women of the west of he Federal Amendment. Thousands of campaign buttons have also been made.

By means of the moving ictures, the posters, the aily press bulletins which re issued from each of the ampaign headquarters, leafets and other literature hich will be distributed by ail to the farthest end of ach of the states where campaigns are in progress, nearly very voter will be reached. his tremendous publicity nd literature campaign will ndoubtedly turn numbers of otes, even apart from the peaking trips, covering every Congressional district in ach of the nine states. uch a campaign must invitably bring result.



One of the Election Posters

The Work Before Us

Of the states in which our ampaign is being conducted only two are at resent solidly Democratic. These are Arizona nd Colorado.

In Arizona there are two contests. The Democratic Senator, Mr. Marcus A. Smith, is running or re-election, as is the present Representative, Mr. Carl Hayden, also a Democrat. In the Congressional election of 1912, Mr. Hayden was elected by a plurality of 8,279 over the Republican. There are no figures showing the popular strength of Senatorial candidates in the last election, as this is the first general election at which Senators have been elected by popular vote. Arizona is considered a strongly Democratic state, but the Congressional Union hopes at least to decrease the Democratic plurality even if it cannot accomplish the defeat of the candidates. Senator Smith was absent when the vote on the suffrage amendment was taken in the Senate last March, and Mr. Hayden was opposed to suffrage prior to the granting of the vote to the women in his state.

The Colorado delegation is also solidly Democratic at present, but the Congressional Union does not dispair of reducing their power there as well as in Arizona.

Three seats in California are at present held by Democrats; the second district, which is now represented by Judge John E. Raker, the seventh district represented by Mr. Denver S. Church, and the eleventh district represented by Mr. William Kettner, of San Diego. It is in these districts that the Congressional Union is concentrating its fire, as there is little probability of a Democrat being returned in any of the other eight districts of the state. Considerable attention is being given also to the Senatorial fight where the three candidates are Mr. Joseph R. Knowland, Republican, Mr. James D. Phelan, Democrat, and Mr. Francis J. Heney, Progressive. Mr. Phelan, as Miss Burns mentions in her report, was well known as an anti-suffragist prior to the winning of the vote in California. Both Mr. Heney and Mr. Knowland have excellent reputations as Suffragists.

In Idaho the Senatorship and both of the seats in the House are at present held by Republicans, but the Democrats are running candidates for each of the seats.

The center of interest in Kansas is in the Senatorial race. Mr. Geo. A. Neeley is running on the Democratic ticket and is opposed by Mr. Charles Curtis, Republican, and Representative Victor Murdock, Progressive. The Senatorship is at present held by a Republican. Five of the eight Congressional districts in Kansas are at present Democratic, the second, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh districts. Of the other three districts, two are at present held by Republicans and one by a Progressive.

The main contest in Oregon is in the Senatorial race, where Senator George E. Chamberlain, Democrat, is being opposed by Mr. Henley, Progressive, and Mr. Booth, Republican. Of the three Congressional seats, two are now held by Republicans and one by a Progressive. A Democratic candidate has been put up in each district.

In Utah only one Democratic candidate is running, Mr. James H. Moyle, who is running for the Senatorial seat against Senator Reed Smoot. For the two Congressional districts, the Democrats and Progressives have combined on candidates who are opposing the Republicans, but if elected these men have announced that they will sit as Progressives and not as Democrats.

Washington is at present a Republican and a Progressive state.

In Wyoming there is only one contest, that for the seat in the House, which is held at present by Representative Mondell, Republican, who introduced the suffrage amendment in the House of Representatives.

Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

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Senate Resolution 130, and House Resolution 1

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE .—SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Introduced:

In the Senate: April 7, 1913, by Senator George E. Chamberlain, of Oregon.
In the House: April 7, 1913, by Representative Frank W. Mondell, of Wyoming.

Referred:

In the Senate: April 7, 1913, to the Woman Suffrage Committee.
In the House: April 7, 1913, to the Judiciary Committee.

Reported:

In the Senate: June 13, 1913, favorable report.

In the House: May 5, 1914. Reported without recommendation.

Discussed:

In the Senate: July 31, 1913, twenty-two Senators in favor, three opposing.
September 18, 1913, Senator Wesley L. Jones, of Washington, demanded immediate action.

On January 21, 1914, Senator Ashurst of Arizona, delivered a speech urging the passage of the Amendment.

Made unfinished business, March 2, 1914. Debated almost continuously from March 2d to March 19th.

Voted Upon:

In the Senate: March 19, thirty-five Senators in favor, thirty-four opposed, failing by eleven of the necessary two-thirds vote.

Reintroduced:

In the Senate: March 30, 1914, by Senator Bristow, of Kansas.

Reported:

In the Senate: April 7, favorable report.

Present Status:

In the Senate: On Calendar of Senate.
In the House: On Calendar of House.

THE ELECTION POLICY

SINCE the final announcement of the Congressional Union election plans various objections have been brought forth by doubting friends and opponents.

These we will deal with.

First, however, let us state our policy again, very briefly:

Our plan is to appeal to the women voters in the nine suffrage states to use their ballot in the coming congressional election against all Democratic candidates for Congress, because of the constant opposition which the national Democratic Party has given and is giving at the present moment, to the federal suffrage amendment. This policy is based upon a recognition of the fact that our government is a government by party and that the will of the individual counts for little as against the will of his party. It takes into consideration the fact that no measure of importance has gone through the present Congress which has not been backed by the Democratic Party which is in entire control of all branches of the government, and that no measure can go through which is opposed by that party. It is based upon a realization of the fact that the best way to secure the progress of our measure in Congress is to demonstrate to the political parties that it is expedient for them to take up the suffrage amendment and it appreciates the fact that the way to convince them that the advocacy of suffrage is expedient is to show them that opposition to suffrage means the loss of votes.

Now as to the objections:

First—It is stated that our election policy is partisan. Our policy is absolutely non-partisan. It is the acme of non-partisanship. It calls upon women to lay aside all party affiliations and put suffrage before their party. It calls upon them to give up all party bonds until suffrage is won. It calls upon them at this moment, if they have considered themselves Democrats, to forsake their allegiance to that party and vote against the Democratic candidates for Congress. If the Republican Party were in power and pursued a similar course, we would work against that party. If the Progressives or Socialists or Prohibitionists were in power and refused to pass the Federal Amendment, we would work against them. We are opposing the Democrats, not because they are Democrats, but because at this moment they are the party in control of the national government, and they are using their power to prevent the passage of the suffrage amendment.

Second—It is claimed that we ought not to oppose the Democrats because we did not oppose the Republicans during the long years when they were in control of the national government. This campaign has only just begun because we have only just gained the power which enables us to go into a national election. When the last Congressional election took place there were only six states in which women could vote. At the present moment women have full suffrage in nine states and Presidential suffrage in a tenth state. Today, more than one-fifth of the Senate, more than one-seventh of the House and more than one-sixth of the electoral vote comes from Suffrage states. It is this added voting strength now possessed by women which has made the federal work a hopeful avenue of effort and has given women sufficient power to warrant their entrance into the national election campaigns.

Third—The statement is made that it is mc ungrateful and ungracious to oppose Membe of Congress or candidates for Congress who a personally friendly to suffrage and who may ha helped it in their individual capacity. To tl we reply that all candidates from suffrage stat are professing Suffragists. There is no questi of choosing between Suffragists and anti-Suffr gists. The men in suffrage states have grov accustomed to women voting. They take it as matter of course. Most of them apparently ha come to believe in the principle behind it a even those who do not, have become its osten ble supporters. Women certainly have a rig to further through the ballot their wishes on t suffrage question as well as on the tariff or cu rency or trust legislation. This they can on do by considering the party record, for as far the individual's record and the individua pledges go, all candidates are practically equ

Fourth—We are told that it is wrong to o pose a party merely because of its record suffrage, regardless of its attitude toward other questions. To this we reply that no oth question before the people is comparable in i portance to the suffrage question. The ball ought to be used to accomplish the greate possible good. The women of the west c make no higher use of it than to win through the franchise for the women of the rest of t country.

Fifth—It is claimed that we will not be ab to turn enough votes in the few weeks of o campaign to prove ourselves a power to be co sidered. We will undoubtedly turn many vote and even though we cannot accomplish the d feat of every Democratic candidate we will least have laid the foundation for a powerf organization among the women voters whi before the next Presidential election will ha grown to such might as to daunt the heart any political opponent.

Sixth—It is asserted that this policy is mi tant. It is not militant in the sense that means physical violence. It is militant only the sense that it is strong, positive and energet If it is militant to appeal to women to use the vote to bring suffrage from one end of this cou try to the other, then it is militant to appeal men or to women to use their vote for any goo end.

Seventh—The fear is expressed that in all the states where suffrage measures go to t referendum of the people this autumn the Dem cratic men will be so incensed by this poli that they will vote against the suffrage amen ment as a means of venting their resentmer Undoubtedly the political leaders will be arou ed to a high pitch of indignation, and the mo aroused they are the better, but we predict th the great rank and file will not. It seems hard reasonable that the great mass of people, t farmers, the shop keepers, the teachers, the me chants, in any of these states where the amen ments are pending, would vote against the e franchisement of women simply because t women who now possess the ballot were usir their ballot to win suffrage for the rest of t country. It seems likely on the contrary th this sign of political intelligence and of loyal to their disfranchised sisters on the part of t women voters, would be regarded as an adde reason for voting aye on the suffrage amen ment.

Eighth—It is asked, How would we profit another party came in? Would not anoth party treat us with equal lack of consideratio Our answer is that when once the political pa ties are made to realize that opposition to su frage means their defeat, when once it is show that suffragists can vitally affect the result of national election, our fight will be won.

Congressional Election Campaign

Additional Organizers Leave for the West

A SECOND group of organizers left Washington this week for the western states to re-enforce the first party which went out on September 14th to take up the battle against all Democratic candidates for Congress, in those states where women vote. The second delegation consisted of Miss Jane Pincus of Albany, N. Y., and Miss Virginia Arnold of North Carolina.

Miss Mabel Vernon
Who Leaves this Week for the Arizona Campaign

Miss Arnold went to Portland, Oregon, where she is assisting Mrs. Jessie Hardy Stubbs in the campaign in that state. Miss Pincus opened headquarters at Phoenix, Arizona, and is directing the Arizona campaign. Both are young, energetic and experienced organizers, and will undoubtedly prove effective in the turning of votes from the Democratic Party.

Miss Mabel Vernon, of Delaware, one of the most powerful speakers in the Congressional Union, is also leaving this week for Phoenix, and will make a personal appeal from one end of the state to the other. Miss Vernon graduated from Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania, in 1906, and was a teacher of German in the High School of Wayne, Pa., until a year ago, when she became an organizer of the Congressional Union. She was in charge of the Delaware headquarters of the Union from September until last March, when she went through the Southwestern part of the United States organizing the May 2d suffrage demonstrations. Since the first of April she has been in Nevada assisting in the campaign in that state. Her rich, beautiful voice is one of the **greatest assets in the Union's Campaign, and this,** combined with her strong and appealing personality, makes her a power to be feared in the Arizona contest.

Opening of the Campaign

THE first meeting in the campaign was held on the North Coast Limited, on September 16th. Mrs. Stubbs, who was in charge of the meeting, writes: "You really should have attended our fine meeting last night. The Observation Car was crowded with an interested audience, mostly western men, to hear us speak on the record of the Democratic Party on woman suffrage. We sold a goodly number of Surffagists after the meeting. The passengers are largely men. They all see the policy of the Union, and admit its wisdom even though it does affect their favorite party. The free spirit of the west is apparent in all their thinking, and a clean cut, straight political fight appeals to their wide awake imagination. The train is alive with suffrage discussion."

News from the Field

Colorado

THE Colorado press is already seething with the discussion of the Congressional Union campaign in that state. The entire Colorado delegation in Congress is at present Democratic, and great excitement has been aroused over the campaign to defeat these Democratic members. Miss Doris Stevens and Miss Ruth Astor Noyes, who are in charge of the work, have made the Hotel Metropole their headquarters since their arrival in Denver. They have now opened campaign headquarters at 324 Seventeenth Street, and have already interviewed prominent club women and secured many promises of co-operation. On September 22d, Miss Stevens spoke before the Equal Suffrage Association, a strongly Democratic body. She writes:

"The first wedge has been made. By formal invitation of several members of the Equal Suffrage Association's board I was asked to come to the board meeting at which they proposed to take action on the Union, its policy, and condemn in general our being in the state. We could almost feel the bristles as we sat in the midst of strong Democratic women. Promptly one of the Democratic members of the board made a motion that I be heard. Mrs. Mary C. Bradford seconded the motion. I outlined our plan and the record of the Democratic Party, and answered a rattling fire of questions from the Democratic women. Senator Robinson was there.

"When I had concluded Mrs. Dora Phelps Buell, a prominent Democratic woman, arose and in a most impassioned appeal said she thought the political policy of the Congressional Union was 'The most intelligent and acute political policy' she had ever listened to. She urged the women to forget their feelings of 'party first'—'Wilson right or wrong'—etc., and yield to the call of their disfranchised sisters first. 'You women talk of the help our Colorado men have given us. Have they given this help for any reason but that we as women should in turn vote for them? You women know that everything we women have got we have had to struggle for single handed. I urge you to go home and think this over, and face it squarely. We must not be cowards in the face of an appeal for help from other women; **we should say 'sisterhood first, and party second.'** I am a Democratic woman the same as many of the rest of you are, but let us not be blind to our present duty.'

"Mrs Buell joined the Union, and, although at the present minute an appointee of the Democratic State Party, proposes to help us in our fight. She was so splendid that I fairly wept as she gave to the women the hot language that they would have resented from an outsider.

"Among others who joined the Union last night were Miss Josephine Roche, the famous Denver policewoman, and Dr. Maud Sanders, Progressive nominee for the Colorado Senate. Miss Roche joined with great enthusiasm and applauded frequently during the discussion.

"We are up against strongly organized bodies of Democratic women, but we are going to make **things go. The people who are prominent in** Democratic politics cannot conceal their anxiety. While they try to say we cannot accomplish our aim they are literally frightened to death. Democratic women have been made to face a situation in their own party which they had not realized was so grave."

Miss Jane Pincus
Who Left Washington Last Week to Open Campaign Headquarters in Arizona

Mrs. Buell, who has been so helpful in the Congressional Union effort in Colorado and who joined the Union last week, was Deputy Commissioner of Immigration for two years and was the

Over Half of the People in Washington
EAT CORBY'S BREAD--WHY?

first woman who ever ran for the Colorado Senate. She polled a heavy vote, though defeated. She was also the first woman candidate for Secretary of State.

The Women's Political Union of Colorado, a vigorous Suffrage organization which has recently been started in the state, has extended a warm offer of help. Its Vice-Chairman, Dr. Caroline Spencer, wrote to the National Headquarters of the Congressional Union at Washington: "I am glad to hear of the coming to this state of Miss Doris Stevens and Miss Ruth Noyes to campaign against the Democratic Party's Congressional and Senatorial candidates. I am in full sympathy with the policy of the Union. I will co-operate most heartily in every way possible."

The Pueblo Chieftain of September 21, writes: "Miss Stevens is a bright, fearless sort of woman who has evidently been on the firing line for woman suffrage for a long time. She knows the ins and outs of the game and one cannot talk with her three minutes without coming to the conclusion that she has been schooled in the art of politics far beyond the average political suffragist."

Miss Virginia Arnold
Leaving Union Station, Washington, for the Campaign Headquarters in Oregon

California

Miss Lucy Burns and Miss Rose Winslow write that the California women show a surprising interest in the campaign for the National Suffrage Amendment and a greater knowledge of the details of the work than they had believed possible.

Miss Burns writes: "Political interest is centered on the fight for the Senatorship and Governship. The Democratic candidate for the U. S. Senate is James S. Phelan. He was well known as an anti-Suffragist before women were enfranchised here, and is now running frankly on the Wilson record. This makes women's 'case' against him very clear, indeed.

"Mrs. Austin Sperry, president of the Susan B. Anthony League, whom I saw yesterday, accepted our policy as a matter of course. There seems to be a general understanding of it and belief in its wisdom. We are busily engaged in looking for headquarters and will begin meetings this week."

Mrs. William Kent, a member of the Executive Committee of the Congressional Union, whose home is at Kentfield, Marin County, California, is planning to assist Miss Burns and Miss Winslow in the election work. Mrs. Kent writes to the National Headquarters at Washington: "The plan of action seems to me a high-minded one and it is bound to have a wonderful influence. What can I do to help? A reception is to be given for me by the Civic League of San Rafael. There I shall speak of the work and program of the Union." Mrs. Kent has also arranged to speak for the Union before a meeting at the Women's Progressive headquarters at San Francisco and hopes to do considerable work in connection with the election campaign in various parts of the state.

Washington

Miss Margaret Whittemore and Miss Anna McCue have made their campaign headquarters at the Georgian Hotel in Seattle since their arrival. They write that they have already arranged a series of meetings through the state of Washington, beginning the first of October. Mrs. Jessie Hardy Stubbs is going up from Portland to address some of the meetings. Miss McCue writes: "Miss Whittemore and I are planning all sorts of schemes, which we hope to carry out in different parts of the state. We are going to work for success or die in the attempt."

Miss Margaret Whittemore writes:

"Though we have been here only twenty-four hours things are beginning to move. We arrived at six o'clock Sunday evening, and went at once to the office of the Post Intelligencer, the only morning paper. The editor was very much interested in our policy, and gave us a good write-up this morning. The first thing this morning we went to see the Times; they were very enthusiastic and have turned over their political editor to help us.

"Miss McCue is speaking at a big Progressive meeting for working people tonight with Mr. Ole Hansen, the Progressive candidate for Senator. He offered us a beautiful suite of offices in connection with his, but of course we said no,—that as we were non-partisan we could not be connected with any headquarters. We had the same offer from Republican headquarters later on, and refused that too.

"Next Mrs. Burleigh, state President of the Republican Woman's Association, called upon us and invited us to luncheon. Miss McCue and I went and met Mrs. Latham, her right-hand woman. They immediately planned to fill our time with Republican meetings. When we told them that we were non-partisan they agreed at once that this was right, but lost no enthusiasm in planning non-partisan meetings. We have arranged to speak at a meeting of the Federation of Women's Clubs on Monday, and at a luncheon for business women on Thursday. Many other things are in the making.

"In the morning we had interviews with the Star and Sun. We feel as though we have an excellent start, for only twenty-four hours residence. Miss McCue is a splendid worker and talker. It is a great pleasure to me to have her. A number of prominent women have joined the Union. Everyone seems helpful and enthusiastic. We hope to be established in our campaign headquarters by tomorrow."

Kansas

Mrs. Edna S. Latimer and Miss Lola C. Trax, in charge of the Kansas campaign, write of most encouraging interest and helpfulness on the part of the Kansas women. "We reached Kansas City Wednesday evening," writes Mrs. Latimer, "and by Friday evening had secured headquarters with all its furnishings free of charge. We are staying with a woman voter who has donated the use of her house as a personal headquarters. She had read of us in the newspapers and had determined to make this her contribution to the Federal Amendment. Mr. Wm. Blodgett gave us the use of a vacant store with a beautiful front, at 724 Minnesota Avenue; Judge Guyer donated a roll-top desk and four chairs; Mrs. Wm. Haskell contributed chairs, a screen, and waste paper basket, while we have been supplied with all the necessary letters of introduction to all parts of the state.

"The women of the city called upon us immediately upon our arrival. We have had invitations to speak before various clubs. The following were canvassed this week: Business meeting of the Council of Women's Clubs, the Republican Women's Clubs, the Willard Council W. C. T. U. and the Welfare League. We have called at the campaign headquarters of the political parties and stated our position in the coming elections. Saturday evening we made 'Suffragist evening,' and in purple-white and gold regalia sold papers on the street.

"This week we have been so engrossed with the securing of headquarters, installation of telephones, making of signs, etc., that we have had small opportunity for securing members. Miss Hallie Tucker was the first to sign, and we have one other member. We have already sold twenty-one copies of the Suffragist.

"Invitations have also been received to speak at the Roosevelt rally to be held here on September 21st and to speak before the Advisory Committee of the Women's Republican Club, before the Suffrage League and before the Federation of Women's Clubs.

"Miss Trax will start into one of the congressional districts on Thursday and will cover all the districts one after the other. We feel more than encouraged with our start and are sure that Kansas will make a good showing."

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Oregon

Mrs. Jessie Hardy Stubbs, who is conducting the campaign in Oregon, telegraphed shortly after her arrival: "Wonderful success. Within twenty-four hours after arrival had beautiful headquarters in the fine new Pittock Block, corner Washington and Tenth Streets. Furniture almost all in. Friends legion. Whole situation all we could ask."

A letter from Mrs. Stubbs says:

"I just couldn't tell you all the wonderful things which have been happening. It is like an Arabian Night dreams. These wonderfully beautiful headquarters! The building is brand new. We have arranged a slide for use during the campaign. It will be run in the moving picture shows all over the state. It will have a picture and the following slogan: 'The Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage is working at Congress for the passage of an amendment to the U. S. Constitution enfranchising women. The Democratic Party has absolutely blocked the amendment. Women of Oregon, will you vote to rebuke the party which is opposed to women?' Thousands will see it. The Republican women are having a big opening luncheon on the 2nd of October, where I will be one of the speakers. I am already arranging for a meeting in the Public Library. It looks as though we would surely defeat Chamberlin. I go to see the mayor tomorrow to ask for an open-air permit. Open-air meetings will be new out here and no doubt very interesting. I know we will win. How I wish you could see this grand abode of the Congressional Union in Oregon. The signs will go up tomorrow and the big flag. The small one has been out since yesterday."

Still More Recruits Enter the Campaign

MISS ELSIE LANCASTER, of Syracuse, N. Y., arrived in Washington this week preparatory to starting to Wyoming next Monday to take up the organization of the campaign in that state. Miss Lancaster is another able and experienced organizer whom the Union congratulates itself upon having secured for the election work. The daughter of a newspaper man, she has had a long practical training in press work, and expects to lay a great deal of emphasis on that phase of the work. She was one of the organizers of the Women's Political Union tenting party which campaigned through New York State this last summer. In this connection Miss Lancaster worked in most of the cities and towns of New York and gained a considerable reputation as a suffrage speaker.

Mrs. Gertrude Hunter, of Minneapolis, will join Miss Lancaster on Wednesday, October 1, when they will open headquarters in Cheyenne. Mrs. Hunter became interested in the Congressional Union at the Mississippi Valley Suffrage Conference last April, when Mrs. Glendower Evans, Miss Alice Paul, and other members of the Union, presented its work to those present. Mrs. Hunter has since then been indefatigable in securing members for the Union and subscribers for the paper, and in having all possible political pressure brought to bear upon Congress from her district in Minnesota. She has just returned from an extended tour through the Northwestern part of the country, during which she held frequent meetings and aroused considerable interest for the Federal work. Mrs. Hunter takes to the Wyoming campaign a boundless energy, vivacity, and enthusiasm, which cannot fail to secure results.

Views of the Election Policy

SUFFRAGISTS from every part of the land have sent messages of encouragement and support to the Congressional Union Headquarters since the election plans were announced. Mrs. Annie G. Porritt, press chairman of the Connecticut Suffrage Association and one of the most able and respected suffrage workers in the country, writes that the election program "is the most inspiring and hopeful work that Suffragists have yet undertaken in the United States."

Members of the Council who were not present at the Newport Conference continue to send in enthusiastic letters endorsing the election policy decided upon there. Mrs. Edwin C. Grice, president of the Home and School League of Philadelphia, and a member of the Advisory Council writes: "The plan laid out will give invaluable aid to the cause, for it is bound to challenge the attention of our national leaders and force upon them the fact that Suffrage is a national issue." Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, also a member of the council, writes: "It seems a wise, well planned policy to me and I hope may further the cause."

Mrs. Mary Beard, wife of Dr. Charles Beard, the assistant Professor of Politics at Columbia University, and collaborator with him in his recent book "American Citizenship," writes: "I want to say how thoroughly I approve of the tactics for Congressional work in the suffrage states. Your scheme seems faultless to me for even if no man is defeated as a result of the campaigning, educational work along political lines will have been done in the only way it can be done and the results will be apparent through the next session."

Equally gratifying are the requests and appeals from Democratic members of Congress and prominent Democratic politicians outside of Congress asking that the campaign be modified or discontinued. A prominent Democratic member of the House of Representatives called at the Congressional Union Headquarters in Washington during the week to urge the Suffragists to withdraw their campaigners from his district at least, and if possible from all of the Western states. He declared that he was most friendly to the suffrage cause and that it would be really "very inconsiderate" to endeavor to defeat him. "Although we have repeatedly been to the Capitol to visit Senators and Congressmen within the past two years," said Miss Alice Paul, commenting on the situation, "it was not until we announced our election plans that they began to visit us. When they find that we will not be moved from our plan of campaign they will then turn to the Democratic leaders and try to induce them to show a more friendly attitude toward suffrage. The seriousness with which the members of Congress are taking our work and the protests which they are issuing against it convince us that we are on the right track. 'Always do that which your enemy does not want you to do.'"

Comments of the Press

The Congressional Union

THE Congressional Union, which was organized about a year ago, is the most aggressive and enterprising organization in the United States for the suffrage cause. Its members have put the work upon a practical business like basis.—**Knoxville, Tenn., Journal, Sept. 18.**

The Woman's War on the Democrats

THE Woman's Congressional Union is a fragment of the older woman suffrage organizations of the country, added to by some very able and active minds. It has decided to call on all voters and especially women voters, throughout the nation, to defeat the Democratic party in return for the hostility of the Democratic party in Washington toward votes for women. The move is a perfectly legitimate one; the women voters, and the men who believe in votes for women, ought to see to it that all women vote on an equality with men. To secure respect they should make their power felt and the simple way is to help defeat all political parties that oppose them. President Wilson went into office with a distinct understanding, justified by his statements, that he would be a votes-for-women President. He has refused to help the cause and he and his party deserve all the women can do to them.—**Franklin, Pa., News, Sept. 17.**

Suffragists and the Election Campaign

It is a more formidable matter to have the opposition of the women this year than it would have been a few years ago. Today they are splendidly organized; their ranks possess talent; their aggression is encouraged by a considerable degree of success, at least in acquiring numbers. * * * The women have caught the spirit of conquest in politics and they are not knowingly playing into the hands of their foes.—**Hartford, Conn., Times.**

The Election Policy of the Suffragists

There may be some doubt as to the wisdom of attempting to defeat candidates on the ground that they are wrong on one public question, regardless of their other virtues. But at any rate the women are playing legitimate politics, for men have not believed it unethical to do likewise. The laboring man feels justified in opposing a candidate who has not seemed sympathetic with labor. The business man has followed a similar course. In short, all men have, to a greater or lesser degree, based their support of candidates for office upon the extent to which the candidates were in harmony with their special interest. The women, therefore, are employing merely the weapon that all classes of male voters have used. —**St. Paul Courier.**

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Treasurer's Report

WHEN the Newport Conference opened the last of August, there were only thirty-six dollars left in the treasury, after the close of the summer's campaign. At the Conference an appeal was made by Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, chairman of the Finance Committee of the Congressional Union, for funds with which to carry out the autumn election plans which had been undertaken. Within less than half an hour over seven thousand dollars was contributed toward the election work and money in large and small sums has been coming to the treasury ever since.

Still more money is needed, however, to make the election work a success. Many thousands are spent by men politicians in their election campaigns. We cannot hope to accomplish the defeat of our opponents without also spending money on literature, on postage, on railway fares for our speakers, and on the rent of halls and headquarters. If you are planning to send money for this campaign work, send it **now.** Halls must be rented now, headquarters must be taken now, railway fares must be paid now, and so must the postage bills. These bills cannot wait until the campaign is over. Fifty dollars now is worth two hundred a little later.

Joy L. Webster,
Treasurer, Congressional Union.

Contributions Toward $50,000 Fund for Securing the Passage of the Federal Amehdment

(Fund opened December 7th, 1912. Donations, membership fees and tickets are here listed; receipts from the purely business departments of "The Suffragist" and the Literature Committee are not included.)

List of Contributions From September 14th Through September 21st.

Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood	$5.00
Mrs. M. B. Reinhardt	1.00
Miss Eva Jackson	1.00
Miss Lillian Douglas	1.30
Mrs. Wm. A. Prendergast	20.00
C. S.	5.00
Mrs. Frank W. Mondell	5.00
Miss Strauss	1.00
Mrs. Marie Jenney Howe (collected)	1.00
Miss Mary Anthony	5.00
Mrs. Gertrude E. Mackenzie	1.00
Mrs. H. E. Wheeler	1.00
Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont	3,000.00
Mrs. Wm. Kent	100.00
Mrs. Kate Boeckh	2.00
Miss Rachel Howland	2.00
Mrs. E. E. Mitchell	1.00
Mrs. Wm. Hilles	1.00
Mrs. Cornelius Mundy	1.00
Miss Mary De Vou	1.00
Mrs. Martha Cranston	.50
Collections	17.52
Membership	11.25
Total	$3,184.57
Previously acknowledged in "The Suffragist"	43,971.56
Total through September 21st	$47,156.13

New Members

AMONG the new members who have recently added their strength to the movement for the Federal suffrage amendment by joining the Congressional Union are Mrs. Nicholas Kelley, the daughter-in-law of Mrs. Florence Kelley, secretary of the National Consumers' League; Mrs. Joseph Wilson, secretary of the Philadelphia Carnival of Safety, and Miss Virginia Patsckke and "Colonel" Ida Craft, two members of the famous band of pilgrims who walked from New York to Washington at the time of the great suffrage procession in Washington last year

The Congressional Union is an organization composed of women in all parts of the country, who are working for the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment. All women are eligible to membership who, believing that suffrage is fundamental to all democratic reforms, consider suffrage the main issue in the field of National politics. There is an entrance fee of twenty-five cents, after which there are no further dues. It is known that every member will contribute to the extent of her ability.

1,000 New Subscribers

THE circulation of the Suffragist has increased one thousand since the first of June. This has been accomplished almost entirely by the volunteer work of our members. The wonderful support which our members have given to the paper fills us with confidence that they will do everything possible to increase the circulation still further. The paper is the backbone of our work. We can do more for the Federal Amendment campaign by securing new subscribers than in almost any other way. Will you not resolve today to secure at least one new subscriber?

Members Who Have Secured New Subscribers
September 12th to September 21st.

(In this column we list the subscriptions sent in each week by our members. These are only a part of the total number of new subscriptions.)

Miss Marguerite Wallace	1
Miss Helen Moser	1
Miss Alice Paul	2
Miss Eliza H. Lord	1
Miss Anna McCue	1
Miss L. C. Trax	1
Mrs. J. Borden Estee	1
Miss Florence Hoge	1
Miss Caroline Katzenstein	1
Miss Emily Farnum	1
Mrs. John Jay White	1
Mrs. Jessie Hardy Stubbs	2
	14
Previously acknowledged in "The Suffragist"	229
Total to September 18th	243

The Advisory Council

MRS. WILLIAM BROSS LLOYD, of Chicago, has joined the Advisory Council of the Union during the past week. Mrs. Lloyd, who is well known in social work in Chicago, is the daughter-in-law of Henry Demarest Lloyd. She writes: "I am glad to accept a position on your Advisory Council and will do what I can to arouse interest in your campaign." Mrs. Lloyd has already organized a meeting for the Union at her summer home at Little Compton, R.I., at which Mrs. Florence Kelley, another member of the Advisory Council of the Union, Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, and Miss Alice Paul were the speakers.

Miss Helen Keller has also joined the Council during the week. She writes expressing her "warm wishes for the success of the Union."

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